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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/643,646	08/18/2003	Andreas Docter	510.1082	5232
23280	7590	12/16/2005	EXAMINER	
DAVIDSON, DAVIDSON & KAPPEL, LLC 485 SEVENTH AVENUE, 14TH FLOOR NEW YORK, NY 10018			HANDAL, KAITY V	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1764	
DATE MAILED: 12/16/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/643,646	DOCTER ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit	
Kaitly Handal	1764	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) _____ is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/18/2003

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-2, 7, and 9 are rejected under USC 102(b) as being anticipated by Goebel et al (US 6,838,062 B2), and in view of Vartanian et al. (4,943,493).

With respect to claim 1, Goebel teaches a fuel processor comprising a mixture formation chamber/inlet (fig. 1, 40) configured to form a mixture of a hydrocarbon or a hydrocarbon derivative/fuel (48) with water/steam (38) and air (36); an autothermal reactor/reformer (14) (col. 3, lines 54-62), the autothermal reactor/reformer (14) including a catalyst material (col. 4, lines 50-54); and a temperature regulated (col. 4, lines 64-60) start-up burner (12) configured to combust the hydrocarbon/fuel (30) with air (28) so as to heat at least one of the mixture formation chamber/inlet (40) and the autothermal reactor/reformer (14) to a respective operating temperature (col. 5, lines 8-10 and col. 4, lines 50-53) so as to regulate a temperature of the catalyst material, before the hot gas contacts the at least one of the mixture formation chamber and the autothermal reactor (col. 4, lines 54-60).

Goebel fails to explicitly teach a temperature regulated start-up burner configured to meter air. Vartanian teaches a fuel cell power plant which has a burner, a

reformer and a fuel cell, wherein the air inlet (fig. 1, 26) has a control valve (36) which functions to control the mass flow rate of air in inlet (26) thereby controlling the flame temperature in the burner in order to maintain the burner flame temperature in a particular range (col. 2, lines 10-13, lines 24-49).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a temperature regulated start-up burner configured to meter air in Goebel's fuel processor, as taught by Vartanian, in order to maintain the burner flame temperature in a particular range.

With respect to claim 2, Goebel teaches wherein a flow of the hot gas/exhaust gas is guided so that the hot gas/exhaust gas heats the autothermal reactor/reformer (14) without material contact with the catalyst material (col. 4, lines 47-54 and col. 5, lines 23-34).

Regarding limitations recited in claims 7 and 9 which are directed to a manner of operating disclosed device, neither the manner of operating a disclosed device nor material or article worked upon further limit an apparatus claim. Said limitations do not differentiate apparatus claims from prior art. See MPEP § 2114 and 2115.

Further, process limitations do not have patentable weight in an apparatus claim. See *Ex parte Thibault*, 164 USPQ 666, 667 (Bd. App. 1969) that states "Expressions relating the apparatus to contents thereof and to an intended operation are of no significance in determining patentability of the apparatus claim."

3. Claims 3-6 and 10 are rejected under USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goebel et al (US 6,838,062 B2), and in view of Vartanian et al. (4,943,493), as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Chludzinski et al. (4,473,622).

With respect to claim 3, Goebel as modified discloses all claim limitations as set forth above but fails to show wherein a flow of the hot gas is guided into a reaction chamber of the autothermal reactor. Chludzinski teaches rapid starting reactor (fig. 1) wherein a flow of the hot gas (from burner (15)) is guided into a reaction chamber of the autothermal reactor/catalytic cracker (17) in order to bring the catalytic cracking bed up to the temperature at which cracking reaction is initiated (col. 3, lines 27-36).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to guide the flow of the hot gas into a reaction chamber of the autothermal reactor in Goebel's modified fuel processor, as taught by Chludzinski, in order to bring the catalytic cracking bed up to the temperature at which cracking reaction is initiated.

With respect to claim 4, Goebel teaches wherein a flow of the hot gas/exhaust gas is guided into the reaction chamber/reformer (14) via the mixture formation chamber/inlet (40) (illustrated in fig. 1).

With respect to claim 5, Goebel teaches wherein a flow of the hot gas/exhaust gas is fed directly into the mixture formation chamber/inlet (40) (illustrated in figure 1).

With respect to claim 6, Goebel teaches wherein a heat exchanger (16) configured to exchange heat between a product gas/reformate gas stream (54) of the autothermal reactor/reformer (14) and air (38) supplied to the mixture formation chamber/inlet (40) (illustrated in fig. 1.

With respect to claim 10, Goebel as modified discloses all claim limitations as set forth above but fails to show wherein reactor system/fuel processor is disposed in a fuel cell-driven motor vehicle. Chludzinski teaches wherein reactor system/fuel processor is disposed in a fuel cell-driven motor vehicle in order to function as a highly effective fuel cell power source (col. 7, lines 33-37).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to dispose Goebel's modified reactor system/fuel processor in a fuel cell-driven motor vehicle, as taught by Chludzinski, in order for said reactor system to function as a highly effective fuel cell power source.

3. Claims 1 and 8 are rejected under USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hwang et al. (US 4,522,894), and in view of Vartanian et al. (4,943,493).

With respect to claim 1, Hwang teaches fuel cell power production system comprising a mixture formation chamber/mixer (fig. 2, 14) configured to form a mixture of a hydrocarbon or a hydrocarbon derivative (10) with water/steam (36) and air (20); an autothermal reactor/reformer (32) configured for simultaneous oxidation and steam reformation of the mixture (col. 14, lines 23-30), the autothermal reactor/reformer (32) including a catalyst material (4); and a start-up burner (24)

configured to combust the hydrocarbon/anode vent gas (26) with air (22) (col. 17, lines 40-54) so as to heat at least one of the mixture formation chamber/mixer (14) and the autothermal reactor/reformer (32) to a respective operating temperature (col. 18, lines 10-15), an air supply (22) so as to regulate a temperature of the catalyst material, before the hot gas contacts the at least one of the mixture formation chamber/mixer (14) and the autothermal reactor (32) (illustrated).

Hwang fails to explicitly teach a temperature regulated start-up burner configured to meter air. Vartanian teaches a fuel cell power plant which has a burner, a reformer and a fuel cell, wherein the air inlet (fig. 1, 26) has a control valve (36) which functions to control the mass flow rate of air in inlet (26) thereby controlling the flame temperature in the burner in order to maintain the burner flame temperature in a particular range (col. 2, lines 10-13, lines 24-49).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a temperature regulated start-up burner configured to meter air in Hwang's power production system, as taught by Vartanian, in order to maintain the burner flame temperature in a particular range.

With respect to claim 8, Hwang teaches wherein the start-up burner (fig. 2, 24) includes a housing (illustrated) and a burner (24) disposed in the housing (illustrated) and configured for bypass air (20) to flow between the housing and the burner, the housing including a mixing zone (gas inlets (22) and (26), as illustrated, combine in burner (24)) configured to mix hot gas coming out of the burner (inside burner 24 (not shown) with the bypass air (20).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kaity Handal whose telephone number is (571) 272-8520. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Caldarola can be reached on (571) 272-1444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

KH

CK

12/10/2005

Alexa Neckel
ALEXA DOROSHENK NECKEL
PRIMARY EXAMINER